

A

SHORT

English Grammar.

DESIGNED

PRINCIPALLY FOR CHILDREN.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR C. DILLY, IN THE POULTRY.

1794.

A

SHORT



English

DESIGNED

PRINCIPALLY FOR CHILDREN

LONDON

PRINTED FOR C. & J. CLAY, IN THE FOUNTAIN

—

1867

P R E F A C E.

IT was for a long time a complaint, That there was no Grammar of the English Language. At length a very elegant Treatise was published by the late learned Dr. Lowth, Bishop of London : But *that*, though an admirable composition, is rather calculated to gratify the critical curiosity of one who has already perfected his Education, than to be useful to a Child who is just beginning it; and does not seem to possess either the perspicuity or conciseness necessary for a student scarcely emerged from the nursery. “ If Children,” says the Bishop, “ were first taught the Common Principles of Grammar by a

“ short and clear system of English Gram-
“ mar, they would have some notion of
“ what they were about when they should
“ afterwards be taught the Latin Grammar,
“ and would hardly be engaged so many
“ years, as they now are, in that most irk-
“ some and difficult part of literature, with
“ so much labour to the memory, and with
“ so little assistance of the understanding: for
“ to enter at once upon the Science of Gram-
“ mar and the study of a Foreign language,
“ is to encounter two difficulties together;
“ each of which would be much lessened by
“ being taken separately, and in its proper
“ order.”

The want of such a short and clear system
of English Grammar for the use of Children,
first suggested the compiling of the following
Pages; in which the Author has endeavoured
to

P R E F A C E.

v

to render every thing as plain as the unavoidable abstruseness of the subject will permit. He has consulted Dr. Lowth, Dr. Johnson, and other authorities, at every step; but has chosen to adopt the method and plan of the Eton Latin Grammar as much as possible, for this reason, That if it should be thought proper to follow Dr. Lowth's advice, and teach a boy English Grammar before he enters upon Latin, the Latin Grammar (being similar to this) will then be much easier for him to learn; and this, he conceives, will be no objection to the putting it into the hands of a Girl, although there should be no intention of teaching her Latin afterwards.

For this reason the Author has adopted the mode of declining Substantives, and conjugating Verbs, made use of in the Latin Grammar, together with the names of the Cases
and

and Tenses there used, in preference to the different modes and appellations made use of by Dr. Lowth; which, though in themselves possibly more proper, yet, as the others are established by a sort of prescription, and more generally used in Grammars of other languages, especially Latin and Greek, are conceived to be more advantageous; and may render future elementary labour lighter.

As this is likewise intended principally for young Children, conciseness has been the object as much as possible; and for that reason, several paragraphs, which seemed to be less absolutely necessary, or more of a critical nature, are printed in a smaller type, in order that they may be passed over by the younger students, and yet remain for the inspection of those of more advanced age. A short Syntax is added, containing merely the
General

General Rules of Composition, by which a child may be taught to parse : — an exercise particularly useful in learning any language grammatically.



AN

English Grammar.

GRAMMAR is the art of speaking or writing a language properly*.

The *parts of speech*, or principal materials of which grammar is composed, are eight: 1. Article, 2. Noun, 3. Pronoun, 4. Verb, 5. Adverb, 6. Preposition, 7. Conjunction, 8. Interjection.

* It is derived from the Greek word *Γραμμα*, a writing or composition, which comes from *Γραφω*, to write, and may be called a set of rules laid down for the purpose of putting sentences together in a right and proper manner; and sentences (or the thoughts of a person speaking or writing, from the Latin word *sentio*, to think) consist of words; words (which are the means we use to express our thoughts to each other) consist each of one or more syllables; and a syllable (from the Greek word *Συλλαμβανω*, to take, or put together) is formed of a single letter, or two, or more, put together, and makes one single sound of the voice when spoken. So that letters, syllables, words, and sentences, make up the whole subject of grammar.

B

1. The

1. The article † is used only before noun substantives, and is indeed a part of them ; as, *the book* ; *a man* : though they are frequently used without it, and then the presence of the article would be improper ; as, *hay, beer, London, Cambridge*. It is of two kinds, definite and indefinite. The Definite article is *the* ; as, *the Book* ; meaning some particular book : the Indefinite is *a*, or *an* before a vowel ; as, “ *a Man, an Angel* ;” which means any man or angel whatever.

2. A Noun means *a Name* ; being derived from the Latin word *Nomen*, a Name. All names and titles are therefore *nouns* ; as, “ *a Boy*,” “ *a good Boy*,” “ *a naughty Boy* ;” and Nouns are of two kinds, Noun Substantive, and Noun Adjective.

A Noun Substantive is the name of every substance, and of every thing that is sense by itself ; as, *a book, the man, a boy, William, Thomas, hay, straw, &c.* But *great, good, brave, naughty, &c.* used by themselves, are imperfect, and not sense ; therefore require to be added to a noun substantive, of which they shew the quality : such therefore are called

† The word Article may be derived from *articulate* ; that is, to distinguish.



Noun Adjectives *, because they give an *additional Name*, or signification, to the noun substantive they are added to; as, “the *great* man,” or “a *great* man;” “a *naughty* boy;” “*good* William;” “*brave* Thomas,” &c.

Nouns have two *Numbers*; the singular, and the plural. The singular number speaks but of one; as, *a stone, a fox, a child*: The plural number speaks of more than one; as *stones, foxes, children*.

Nouns have six *Cases*, or changes, in each number; the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

The Nominative case comes before the verb, nominates what directs the verb, and answers to the question, *Who?* as, “*Who* teaches?” “*The master* teaches.” “*Who* learns?” “*The boy* learns.”

The Genitive case is known by the sign *of* before it, or by the letter *s* after it, in this manner (*'s*), and answers to the question, *Whose?* as, “*Whose* learn-

* From the Latin word *adjicere*, to add.

ing?" "The *master's* learning," or, "The learning of the *master*." "Whose diligence?" "The *boy's* diligence."

The Dative case is known by the sign *to* before it, and answers to the question, *To whom?* as, "*To whom* did I give the book?" "I did give the book *to the master*."

The Accusative case follows the verb, and is governed by it, and answers to the question, *Whom?* or *What?* as, "*Whom* do you love?" "I love *my brother*." "*What* do you learn?" "I learn *my grammar*."

The Vocative case is used in calling to a person, or speaking to him; as, "O brother!"

The Ablative case is known by the signs *in*, *by*, *with*, *from*, before it; as, "*In this book* I read." "*By my master* I am taught." "*From my brother* I have received this book."

The *Genders* of nouns are three; the *masculine*, which denotes the *he* kind; as, *A Man*; the *feminine*, which denotes the *she* kind; as, *A Woman*; and the
neuter,

neuter, which is so called, because it denotes *neither* one nor the other; as, *A Book*. * All nouns, but the names of animals are, in English, of the neuter gender.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

There are four Declensions of Substantives; which are manners of expressing substantives in their different cases and numbers. They are distinguished in English by their different endings of the plural number.

The first Declension adds an *s* only to the singular number to form the plural; as, *song, songs; king, kings*; and is declined as follows:

Singular.

<i>Nominative.</i>	A, or the, king,
<i>Genitive.</i>	Of a, or the, king,
<i>Dative.</i>	To a, or the, king,
<i>Accusative.</i>	A, or the, king,
<i>Vocative.</i>	O king,
<i>Ablative.</i>	From a, or the, king,

* *He kind* and *she kind*, are neither elegant expressions, nor strictly grammatical; but it was thought better to employ them in this place, as being more likely to explain to children the terms *masculine* and *feminine*, than the words *male* and *female*; which would perhaps be equally unintelligible.

Plural.

<i>Nominative.</i>	Kings, <i>or</i> , the kings,
<i>Genitive.</i>	Of kings, <i>or</i> , of the kings,
<i>Dative.</i>	To kings, <i>or</i> , to the kings,
<i>Accusative.</i>	Kings, <i>or</i> , the kings,
<i>Vocative.</i>	O kings,
<i>Ablative.</i>	From kings, <i>or</i> , from the kings.

The second Declension adds *es* to the singular number to form the plural; as, *fox*, *foxes*; *watch*, *watches*; and is declined thus :

Singular.

<i>Nom.</i>	A, <i>or</i> , the, watch,
<i>Gen.</i>	Of a, <i>or</i> the, watch,
<i>Dat.</i>	To a, <i>or</i> the, watch,
<i>Acc.</i>	A, <i>or</i> the, watch,
<i>Voc.</i>	O watch,
<i>Abl.</i>	By a, <i>or</i> the, watch.

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	Watches, <i>or</i> , the watches,
<i>Gen.</i>	Of watches, <i>or</i> , of the watches,
<i>Dat.</i>	To watches, <i>or</i> , to the watches,
<i>Acc.</i>	Watches, <i>or</i> , the watches,
<i>Voc.</i>	O watches,
<i>Abl.</i>	By watches, <i>or</i> , by the watches.

The

The third Declension changes *f* or *fe* in the singular to *ves* in the plural; as *leaf, leaves; wife, wives*; and is declined thus:

Singular.

Nom. A leaf, *or*, the leaf,

Gen. Of a, *or* the, leaf,

Dat. To a, *or* the, leaf,

Acc. A, *or* the, leaf,

Voc. O leaf,

Abl. In a, *or* the, leaf.

Plural.

Nom. Leaves, *or*, the leaves,

Gen. Of leaves, *or*, of the leaves,

Dat. To leaves, *or*, to the leaves,

Acc. Leaves, *or*, the leaves,

Voc. O leaves,

Abl. In leaves, *or*, in the leaves*.

The fourth Declension changes *an* in the singular into *en* for the plural, or adds *en* or *ren* to the singular number to form the plural; as, *man, men; ox, oxen; child, children*; and is declined thus:

* Except a few; as *muff* has *muffs* for the plural; *chief, chiefs*; and so *boof, roof, proof, relief, mischief, puff, cuff, dwarf, handkerchief, grief*.

Singular.

- Nom.* A, or the, man,
Gen. Of a, or the, man,
Dat. To a, or the, man,
Acc. A, or the, man,
Voc. O man,
Abl. With a, or the, man.

Plural.

- Nom.* Men, or, the men,
Gen. Of men, or, of the men,
Dat. To men, or, to the men,
Acc. Men, or, the men,
Voc. O men,
Abl. With men, or, with the men.

Besides these, there are some irregular plurals; as, *teeth* from *tooth*, *lice* from *louse*, *mice* from *mouse*, *geese* from *goose*, *feet* from *foot*, *dice* from *die*, *pence* from *penny*, *brethren* from *brother*.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives in the English language are indeclinable, having neither case, gender, nor number; but are declined with noun substantives without any change in themselves; as,

Singular.

Singular.

Nom. A good boy, *or*, the good boy,

Gen. Of a good boy, *or*, of the good boy,

Dat. To a good boy, *or*, to the good boy,

Acc. A good boy, *or*, the good boy,

Voc. O good boy,

Abl. By a good boy, *or*, by the good boy.

Plural.

Nom. Good boys, *or*, the good boys,

Gen. Of good boys, *or*, of the good boys,

Dat. To good boys, *or*, to the good boys,

Acc. Good boys, *or*, the good boys,

Voc. O good boys,

Abl. From good boys, *or*, from the good boys.

Comparison of Adjectives.

Adjectives have three degrees of signification or comparison; the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

The Positive is the Adjective itself unaltered, and denotes the quality of a thing or person simply; as, *great, naughty, short, &c.*

The Comparative increases or lessens the quality, and is formed by adding *er* to the Positive; as, *great, greater; naughty, naughtier; short, shorter.*

The Superlative increases or lessens the signification or comparison to the greatest degree, and is formed by adding *est* to the Positive; as, *great, greatest; naughty, naughtiest; short, shortest.*

But many adjectives vary from these general rules, and form their comparison irregularly; as, *good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; little, less, least; near, nearer, next; much, more, most; many, more, most; up, upper, uppermost; fore, former, foremost.*

Some Comparatives and Superlatives are formed by adding the words *more* or *most* to the positive; and many adjectives are not otherwise compared; as, *learned, more learned, most learned; diligent, more diligent, most diligent.*

All adjectives may be compared by *more* and *most*, even when they have comparatives and superlatives regularly formed; as, *great, more great, most great; good, more good, most good.*

III. PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun is * used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the noun itself: Thus, “ Elizabeth will soon work neatly, for *she* takes pains.” “ William will read well, if *he* is diligent.”

Pronouns are declined like noun substantives, with number; case, and gender; but irregularly.

There are twenty-nine pronouns: *I, thou, he, she, it, we, ye, or you, they; who, which, what; whether; whosoever, whatsoever; my, or mine; our, ours; thy, or thine; your, yours; his, her, hers; their, theirs; this, that; other, another.* To these may be added two others (*own* and *self*) which are used in conjunction with other pronouns; as, *my own, our own; myself, himself, yourselves, themselves.*

Declension of Pronouns.

The Pronouns Personal are thus declined:

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	I,	Nom.	We,
Gen.	Of me,	Gen.	Of us,
Dat.	To me,	Dat.	To us,
Acc.	Me,	Acc.	Us,
Voc.	—	Voc.	—
Abl.	From, or by, me.	Abl.	From, or by us.

* As their Appellation imports (*pro nomine*) being the substitutes or representatives of noun substantives.

Singular.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> Thou,	<i>Nom.</i> Ye, or you,
<i>Gen.</i> Of thee,	<i>Gen.</i> Of ye, or, of you,
<i>Dat.</i> To thee,	<i>Dat.</i> To ye, or, to you,
<i>Acc.</i> Thee,	<i>Acc.</i> Ye, or you,
<i>Voc.</i> O thou,	<i>Voc.</i> O ye, or, O you,
<i>Abl.</i> From, or by, thee,	<i>Abl.</i> From, or by, ye, or you.

Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
<i>Nom.</i> He,	She,	It,
<i>Gen.</i> Of him,	Of her,	Of it,
<i>Dat.</i> To him,	To her,	To it,
<i>Acc.</i> Him,	Her,	It,
<i>Voc.</i> —	—	—
<i>Abl.</i> From him.	From her.	From it.

<i>Nom.</i> They,	} For all three Genders.
<i>Gen.</i> Of them,	
<i>Dat.</i> To them,	
<i>Acc.</i> Them,	
<i>Voc.</i> —	
<i>Abl.</i> From, or by, them.	

These Pronouns are called Personal, because they relate to the person, and have the nature of substantives

stantives, standing by themselves like them; the other Pronouns have the nature of adjectives, and as such, are joined to substantives.

The Pronouns Possessive, so called from their signifying the Possession of a thing, are like other adjectives, without cases or change of termination.

The Pronouns Possessive of the first person are, *my, mine, our, ours*. Of the second, *thy, thine, your, yours*. Of the third, *his, her, hers; its; their, theirs*.

Ours, yours, hers, theirs, mine, thine, are used when the substantive preceding is separated by a verb; as, "These books are *ours*." "Your children excel *ours* in stature, but *ours* surpass *yours* in learning."

Ours, yours, hers, theirs, notwithstanding their seeming plural termination, are applied equally to singular and plural substantives; as, "This book is *ours*. These books are *ours*."

Pronouns Relative, so called because they relate to a person or thing before, or after, mentioned, are, *who, which, what, whether, whosoever, whatsoever*; and are thus declined:

Singular and Plural.

Nom. Who,

Gen. Whose, *or*, of whom,

Dat. To whom,

Acc. Whom,

Voc. ———

Abl. From, by, *or* with, whom.

Singular,

Singular and Plural.

Nom. Which,*Gen.* Of which, or, whose,*Dat.* To which,*Acc.* Which,*Voc.* ———*Abl.* From, by, or with, which.

Who is used in relation to persons, and *which* in relation to things.

Whether is only used in the nominative and accusative cases; and has no plural, being applied only to one of a number, commonly to one of two; as, "*whether* of these is left I know not." "*Whether* shall I chuse."—It is now almost obsolete.

What is indeclinable.

Singular.

This,

That,

Other,

Whether,

Another.

Plural.

These.

Those.

Others.

} are in all cases the same

The plural *others* is not used but when it is referred to a substantive preceding; as, "I have not sent the same horses, but *others*." "I have sent *other* horses."

Here, there, and where, joined with certain particles, have a relative and pronominal use. *Hereof, herein, hereby, hereafter, herewith, thereof, therein, thereby, thereupon, therewith, whereof, wherein, whereby, whereupon, wherewith*; which signify, of *this*, in *this*, &c. of *that*, in *that*, &c. of *which*, in *which*, &c.

One is sometimes used as a Pronoun Imperfonal, not relating to any one person in particular, but as a general expression for any body; as, "*One* intends frequently to do things that *one* does not find the opportunity to do."

It and *they* are likewise used as Pronouns Imperfonal; as, "*It* seems that the news is true." "*They* say that the man is gone."

IV. OF A VERB.

A Verb (from the Latin, *verbum*, a Word) is so called, because it is the chief word in a sentence. Whatever you *do* is a verb. To *be* is a verb. As, "*Elizabeth is good.*" "*William reads his book.*" "*The horses have been fed.*" "*The dog barks.*"

Verbs are of four kinds; Verbs Active, Passive, Neuter, and Impersonal.

A Verb *Active* is preceded by a nominative case, and followed by an accusative; as, “ I *shall send* them to you.” “ Thomas *reads* his book.” “ The coachman *drives the* horses.”

A Verb *Passive* is preceded by a nominative case, but has no accusative case to follow it, and is formed in English by the addition of the Participle Preterite to the different tenses of the verb *to be*; as, “ The horse *is saddled*.” “ Elizabeth *was punished*.” “ William *shall be whipped*.”

A Verb *Neuter* (that is, *neither* active nor passive) is preceded by a nominative case, like a verb active, but is not followed by an accusative; as, “ I *sleep*.” “ That man *walks* well.” “ This boy *runs* fast.”

Note,

Note, These three sorts of verbs are declined thro' their different tenses and cases by the pronouns personal, *I, thou, he, she, it; we, ye, or you, they;* and are therefore called Verbs Personal: but there is a fourth sort of verb, called

A Verb *Impersonal*, because it is not declined by those pronouns personal, but only by the pronouns impersonal, *it, one, and they;* as, "*it behoves us to do good actions.*" "*One would imagine that it were very easy to learn grammar.*" "*They speak well of that man.*"

There are also three *Auxiliary Verbs;* *to do, to be,* and *to have;* and six imperfect *Auxiliary Verbs,* *shall, will, let, may, can, must.* These are called *Auxiliary Verbs*, because they are used to help or assist (from the Latin word *auxilium*, Help) in conjugating or declining other Verbs, which cannot be done in English without their assistance, because Verbs in our language do not admit of many changes in their terminations, as in the Greek and Latin.

Of the Conjugation of Verbs.

A Verb is conjugated by *Moods, Tenses, Numbers,* and *Persons.* By the *Persons* it agrees with the dif-

ferent Personal pronouns. By the *Numbers* it agrees with the Number of the noun preceding it, whether singular or plural. By its *Tenses* it represents the Time, present, past, or future. By the *Moods* it represents the Manner in which the action, passion, or being of the verb is expressed.

There are four Moods: the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Subjunctive*, and the *Infinitive*.

The *Indicative Mood* simply indicates or declares a thing, or asketh a question; as, “*I love you.*” “*Do you love me?*”

The *Imperative Mood* (from the Latin word *impero*, to command) bids, or entreats; as, “*Love thou.*” “*Let us love.*” “*Pray spare him.*”

The *Subjunctive Mood* is used when the verb is *subjoined* as the end or design of the person speaking, or when it is mentioned under a condition or supposition, and generally depends on some other verb going before it in the sentence, or has a conjunction before it; as, “*I should have given it to him, if I had known he would have deserved it.*” “*I know not what fort of man he may be*”

The

The *Infinitive Mood* hath no reference at all to persons or substances, and therefore, from its *indefinite* nature, is called *Infinitive*. It has neither number nor person, nor has a nominative case before it; and is to be known commonly by this sign *to*; as, “*To eat* is pleasant, but *to fast* sometimes is wholesome.”

In Verbs there are five *Tenses* or times; the *Present*, the *Preter-imperfect*, the *Preter-perfect* or *Preterite*, the *Preter-pluperfect*, and the *Future*.

The *Present tense* expresses a thing now doing; as, *I speak*, or, *I am speaking*.

The *Preter-imperfect tense* (in Latin, *præteritum imperfectum*) expresses a thing that was lately doing, at a time *not perfectly past*; as, *I did speak*; or, *I was speaking*.

The *Preter-perfect*, or *Preterite tense* (in Latin, *præteritum perfectum*) expresses a thing that has been done some time ago, at a time *perfectly past*; as, *I spoke*; or, *I have spoken*.

The *Preter-pluperfect tense* (in Latin *præteritum plusquam perfectum*) expresses a thing done at a time

relatively past, or past before some other past time ; as, *I had spoken*.

The *Future tense* expresses a thing to be done *hereafter* ; as, *I shall speak*.

Verbs have two *Numbers*, singular and plural, as nouns have, and three *Persons* in each number ; as,

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
I speak,	We speak,
Thou speakest,	Ye speak,
He speaks.	They speak.

Note, That all nouns are of the *third person*, except *I, thou, we*, and *ye* ; also, that all nouns of the vocative case are of the *second person*.

Every verb has three *Participles* ; one of the present tense, as *loving, speaking* ; one of the Preter-perfect or Preterite tense, as *loved, spoken* ; and one of the preter-pluperfect tense ; as, *having loved, having spoken*. They are called *Participles*, from the word *participate*, because they *participate* of the nature of the verb and of the adjective : they have their tense and signification from the verb ; and are declined

clined with Number, Gender, and Case, like an adjective : they are also added to substantives in the same manner as adjectives are ; as, “ The *barking* dogs are *driven* away.” “ The meadow is *filled* with *grazing* cattle.” “ A boy *esteemed* for his good-nature.” “ *Having* spoken thus, he sat down.”

Verbs have likewise two *Gerunds*, which are the participles of the present tense with the signs *of* and *in* before them ; as, “ John was accused *of speaking* ill of his brother.” “ *In doing* this, you shall have much praise.”

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

Before we conjugate other verbs, we must learn to decline the three principal *Auxiliaries*, *to Have*, *to Do*, and *to Be*, in this manner :

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Preter-imperfect Tense.</i>
<i>Singular.</i>	I have,	<i>Sing.</i> I had,
	Thou hast,	Thou hadst,
	He hath, <i>or</i> has.	He had.
<i>Plural.</i>	We have,	<i>Plu.</i> We had,
	Ye, <i>or</i> you, have,	Ye had,
	They have.	They had.

Preter-perfect.

Sing. I have had,
Thou hast had,
He has had.

Plu. We have had,
Ye have had,
They have had.

Preter-pluperfect.

Sing. I had had,
Thou hadst had,
He had had.

Plu. We had had,
Ye had had,
They had had.

Future Tense.

Singular.

I shall have,
Thou shalt have, *or*, thou wilt have,
He shall have, *or*, he will have.

Plural.

We shall have,
Ye shall have, *or*, ye will have,
They shall have, *or*, they will have.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Let me have,
Have, *or*, have thou,
Let him have.

Plural.

Let us have,
Have, *or*, have ye,
Let them have.

SUB.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Sing. I have, *or*, I may *or* can have,
Thou have, *or*, mayst *or* canst have,
He have, *or*, may *or* can have.

Plu. We have, *or*, we may *or* can have,
Ye have, *or*, may *or* can have,
They have, *or*, may *or* can have.

^{*im*}
1st Preter-perfect Tense.

Sing. I might, *or* could, have,
Thou mightest, *or* couldst, have,
He might, *or* could, have.

Plu. We might, *or* could, have,
Ye might, *or* could, have,
They might, *or* could, have.

^{*im*}
2d Preter-perfect Tense.

Sing. I should, *or* would, have,
Thou shouldst, *or* wouldst, have,
He should, *or* would, have.

Plu. We should, *or* would, have,
Ye should, *or* would, have,
They should, *or* would, have.

Preter-perfect Tense.

Sing. I have had, *or*, I may have had,
Thou have had, *or*, thou mayst have had,
He have had, *or*, he may have had.

Plu. We have had, *or*, we may have had,
Ye have had, *or*, ye may have had,
They have had, *or*, they may have had.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

I might, could, should, *or*, would
Thou mightest, couldst, shouldst, *or*, would
He might, could, should, *or*, would

Plural.

We might, could, should, *or*, would
Ye might, could, should, *or*, would
They might, could, should, *or*, would

} have had.

Future Tense.

Sing. I shall have had,
Thou shalt, *or* wilt, have had,
He shall, *or* will, have had.

Plu. We shall have had,
Ye shall, *or* will, have had,
They shall, *or* will, have had.

INFINI-

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. *Preter-perfect Tense.*

To have. To have had.

Participle of the Present Tense.

Having.

Participle of the Preter-perfect Tense.

Had.

Participle of the Preter-pluperfect Tense.

Having had.

Gerunds.

Of having.

In having.

THE VERB, TO DO.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. I do, or, am doing,

Thou doest, or doest, or, art doing,

He does, doeth, or doth, or, is doing.

Plu. We do, or, are doing,

Ye do, or, are doing,

They do, or, are doing.

Preter-

Preter-imperfect Tense.

Sing. I did, *or*, was doing,
Thou didst, *or*, wast doing
He did, *or*, was doing.

Plu. We did, *or*, were doing,
Ye did, *or*, were doing,
They did, *or*, were doing.

Preter-perfect Tense.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

Sing. I have done,
Thou hast done,
He has done.

Sing. I had done,
Thou hadst done,
He had done.

Plu. We have done,
Ye have done,
They have done.

Plu. We had done,
Ye had done,
They had done.

Future Tense.

Sing. I shall do, *or*, I will do,
Thou shalt do, *or*, thou wilt do,
He shall do, *or*, he will do.

Plu. We shall do, *or*, we will do,
Ye shall do, *or*, ye will do,
They shall do, *or*, they will do.

IMPERA.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Sing.</i> Let me do,	<i>Plu.</i> Let us do,
Do, <i>or</i> , do thou,	Do, <i>or</i> , do ye,
Let him do.	Let them do.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> I do, <i>or</i> I may, <i>or</i> can, do,
Thou do, <i>or</i> mayst, <i>or</i> canst, do,
He do, <i>or</i> may, <i>or</i> can do,
<i>Plu.</i> We do, <i>or</i> may, <i>or</i> can, do,
Ye do, <i>or</i> may, <i>or</i> can, do,
They do, <i>or</i> may, <i>or</i> can, do.

1st Preter-imperfect Tense.

<i>Sing.</i> I might, <i>or</i> could, do,
Thou mightst, <i>or</i> couldst, do,
He might, <i>or</i> could, do.
<i>Plu.</i> We might, <i>or</i> could, do,
Ye might, <i>or</i> could, do,
They might, <i>or</i> could, do.

2d Preter-

2d Preter-imperfect Tense.

Sing. I should, *or* would, do,
 Thou shouldst, *or* wouldst. do,
 He should, *or* would, do.

Plu. We should, *or* would, do,
 Ye should, *or* would, do,
 They should, *or* would, do.

Preter-perfect Tense.

Sing. I have done, *or*, I may have done,
 Thou have done, *or*, thou mayst have done,
 He have done, *or*, he may have done.

Plu. We have done, *or*, we may have done,
 Ye have done, *or*, ye may have done,
 They have done, *or*, they may have done.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

I might, could, should, *or* would, have done,
 Thou mightst, couldst, shouldst, *or* wouldst have done,
 He might, could, should, *or* would, have done.

Plural.

We might, could, should, *or* would, have done,
 Ye might, could, should, *or* would, have done,
 They might, could, should, *or* would, have done.

Future.

Future Tense.

Sing. I shall have done, *or*, I will have done,
Thou shalt, *or* wilt, have done,
He shall, *or* will, have done.

Plu. We shall, *or* will, have done,
Ye shall, *or* will, have done,
They shall, *or* will, have done,

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Preter-perfect Tense.

To do.

To have done.

Participle of the Present Tense.

Doing.

Participle of the Preter-perfect Tense.

Done.

Participle of the Preter-pluperfect Tense.

Having done.

Gerunds.

Of doing.

In doing.

THE VERB, TO BE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. I am,
Thou art,
He is.

Plu. We are,
Ye are,
They are.

Preter-imperfect Tense.

Sing. I was,
Thou wast,
He was.

Plu. We were,
Ye were,
They were.

Preter-perfect Tense.

Sing. I have been,
Thou hast been,
He has, or hath, been.

Plu. We have been,
Ye have been,
They have been.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

Sing. I had been,
Thou hadst been,
He had been.

Plu. We had been,
Ye had been,
They had been.

Future.

Future Tense.

Sing. I shall be, *or*, I will be,
Thou shalt, *or* wilt, be,
He shall, *or* will, be.

Plu. We shall, *or* will, be,
Ye shall, *or* will, be,
They shall, *or* will, be.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. Let me be,
Be, *or*, be thou,
Let him be.

Plu. Let us be,
Be, *or*, be ye,
Let them be.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. I be, *or*, I may, *or* can, be,
Thou be, *or*, mayst, *or* canst, be,
He be, *or* may, *or* can, be.

Plu. We be, *or* may, *or* can, be,
Ye be, *or* may, *or* can, be,
They be, *or* may, *or* can, be.

1st Preter-imperfect Tense.

Sing. I were,
Thou wert,
He were.

Plu. We were,
Ye were,
They were.

2d Preter-imperfect Tense.

Singular.

I might be, I could be, I should be, *or*, I would be,
Thou mightst, couldst, shouldst, *or* wouldst, be,
He might, could, should, *or* would, be.

Plural.

We might, could, should, *or* would, be,
Ye might, could, should, *or* would, be,
They might, could, should, *or* would, be.

Preter-perfect Tense.

Sing. I have been, *or*, I may have been,
Thou have been, *or*, may have been,
He have been, *or*, may have been.

Plu. We have been, *or*, may have been,
Ye have been, *or*, may have been,
They have been, *or*, may have been.

Preter-

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

I might, could, should, *or* would, have been,
Thou mightst, couldst, shouldst, *or* wouldst, have been,
He might, could, should, *or* would, have been.

Plural.

We might, could, should, *or* would, have been,
Ye might, could, should, *or*, would, have been,
They might, could, should, *or* would, have been.

Future Tense.

Sing. I shall have been,

Thou shalt, *or* wilt, have been,

He shall, *or* will, have been.

Plu. We shall have been,

Ye shall, *or* will, have been,

They shall, *or* will, have been.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Preter-perfect Tense.

To be.

To have been.

Participle of the Present Tense.

Being.

D

Participle

Participle of the Preter-perfect Tense.

Been.

Participle of the Preter-pluperfect Tense.

Having been.

Gerunds.

Of being. In being.

CONJUGATION OF A VERB ACTIVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. I love, *or*, I do love, *or*, I am loving,
Thou lovest, dost love, *or*, art loving,
He loves, doth love, *or*, is loving.

Plu. We love, do love, *or*, are loving,
Ye love, do love, *or*, are loving,
They love, do love, *or*, are loving.

Preter-imperfect Tense.

Sing. I did love, *or*, I was loving,
Thou didst love, *or*, wast loving,
He did love, *or*, was loving.

Plu. We did love, *or*, were loving,
Ye did love, *or*, were loving,
They did love, *or*, were loving.

Preter-

Preter-perfect Tense.

Sing. I loved, *or*, I have loved,
Thou lovedst, *or*, hast loved,
He loved, *or*, has loved.

Plu. We loved, *or*, have loved,
Ye loved, *or*, have loved,
They loved, *or*, have loved.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

Sing. I had loved,
Thou hadst loved,
He had loved.

Plu. We had loved,
Ye had loved,
They had loved.

Future Tense.

Sing. I shall love, *or* I will love,
Thou shalt, *or* wilt, love,
He shall, *or* will, love.

Plu. We shall, *or* will, love,
Ye shall, *or* will, love,
They shall, *or* will, love.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. Let me love,
Love, *or*, love thou,
Let him love.

Plu. Let us love,
Love, *or*, love ye,
Let ~~us~~ love.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. I love, *or*, I may, *or* can, love,
Thou love, *or*, mayst, *or* canst, love,
He love, *or*, mayst, *or* canst, love.

Plu. We love, *or*, may, *or* can, love,
Ye love, *or*, may, *or* can, love,
They love, *or*, may, *or* can, love.

1st Preter-imperfect Tense.

Sing. I might love, *or*, I could love,
Thou mightst, *or* couldst, love,
He might, *or* could, love.

Plu. We might, *or* could, love,
Ye might *or* could, love,
They might, *or* could, love.

2d Preter-

2d Preter-imperfect Tense.

Sing. I should love, *or*, I would love,
Thou shouldst, *or* wouldst, love,
He should, *or* would, love.

Plu. We should, *or* would, love,
Ye should, *or* would, love,
They should, *or* would, love.

Preter-perfect Tense.

Sing. I have loved, *or*, I may have loved,
Thou hast loved, *or*, mayst have loved,
He hath loved, *or*, may have loved.

Plu. We have loved, *or*, may have loved,
Ye have loved, *or*, may have loved,
They have loved, *or*, may have loved.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

I might, could, should, *or* would, have loved,
Thou mightst, couldst, shouldst, *or* wouldst, have loved,
He might, could, should, *or* would, have loved.

Plural.

We might, could, should, *or* would, have loved,
Ye might, could, should, *or* would, have loved,
They might, could, should, *or* would, have loved.

Future Tense.

Sing. I shall have loved,
Thou shalt have, *or* wilt have, loved,
He shall have, *or* will have, loved.

Plu. We shall have loved,
Ye shall have, *or* will have, loved,
They shall have, *or* will have, loved.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Preter-perfect Tense.</i>
To love.	To have loved.

Participle of the Present Tense.

Loving.

Participle of the Preter-perfect Tense.

Loved.

Participle of the Preter-pluperfect Tense.

Having loved.

Gerunds.

Of loving. In loving.

VERBS NEUTER are conjugated in the same manner.

A VERB

A VERB PASSIVE consists of the Participle of the Preter-perfect tense of the Verb Active, joined to the Auxiliary Verb *to be*, and conjugated with it through all its variations; as,

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Preter-imperfect Tense.

Sing. I am loved,
Thou art loved,
He is loved.

Sing. I was loved,
Thou wast loved,
He was loved.

Plu. We are loved,
Ye are loved,
They are loved.

Plu. We were loved,
Ye were loved,
They were loved.

Preter-perfect Tense.

Sing. I have been loved,
Thou hast been loved,
He has been loved.

Plu. We have been loved,
Ye have been loved,
They have been loved.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

Sing. I had been loved,
Thou hadst been loved,
He had been loved.

Plu. We had been loved,
Ye had been loved,
They had been loved.

Future Tense.

Sing. I shall be loved,
Thou shalt, *or* wilt, be loved,
He shall, *or* will, be loved.

Plu. We shall be loved,
Ye shall, *or* will, be loved,
They shall, *or* will, be loved.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. Let me be loved,
Be loved, *or*, be thou loved,
Let him be loved.

Plu. Let us be loved,
Be loved, *or*, be ye loved,
Let them be loved.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Sing. I be loved, *or* I may, *or* can, be loved,
Thou be loved, *or* mayst, *or* canst, be loved,
He be loved, *or* may, *or* can, be loved.

Plu. We be loved, *or* may, *or* can, be loved,
Ye be loved, *or* may, *or* can, be loved,
They be loved, *or* may, *or* can, be loved.

1st Preter-imperfect Tense.

Sing. I were loved,
Thou wert loved,
He were loved.

Plu. We were loved,
Ye were loved,
They were loved.

2d Preter-imperfect Tense.

Singular.

I might be, could be, should be, *or*, would be,
Thou mightst, couldst, shouldst, *or* wouldst be,
He might, could, should, *or* would be,

Plural.

We might, could, should, *or*, would be,
Ye might, could, should, *or*, would be,
They might, could, should, *or*, would be,

} loved.

Preter-

Preter-perfect Tense.

Singular.

I have been loved, *or*, I may have been loved,
Thou have been loved, *or*, mayst have been loved,
He have been loved, *or*, may have been loved.

Plural.

We have been loved, *or*, may have been loved,
Ye have been loved, *or*, may have been loved,
They have been loved, *or*, may have been loved.

Preter-pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

I might, could, should, *or*, would
Thou mightst, couldst, shouldst, *or*, wouldst
He might, could, should, *or*, would

Plural.

We might, could, should, *or*, would
Ye might, could, should, *or*, would
They might, could, should, *or*, would

} have been loved.

Future Tense.

Sing. I shall have
Thou shalt have been, *or*, wilt have
He shall have been, *or*, will have

Plu. We shall have
Ye shall have been, *or*, will have
They shall have been, *or*, will have

} been loved.

INFINI-

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

To be loved.

Preter-perfect Tense.

To have been loved.

Participle of the Present Tense.

Being loved.

Participle of the Preter-perfect Tense.

Been loved.

Participle of the Preter-pluperfect Tense.

Having been loved.

Gerunds.

Of being loved.

In being loved.

Thus, with very little variation of the Verb itself, the several circumstances of mode and time are clearly expressed by the help of the auxiliaries *have, do, be, let, may, can, shall, will.*

When an auxiliary is joined to the Verb, the auxiliary goes thro' all the Variations of Person and Number, and the Verb itself continues invariably the same. When there are two or more auxiliaries joined to the Verb, the first of them only is varied according to Person and Number, except the auxiliary *must*, which admits of no variation.

The peculiar force of the several auxiliaries is to be observed. *Do* and *did* mark the action of the Verb, or the time of it, with greater force and distinction;

tion; as, "I *do* hate him, but I will not hurt him." "This to me in dreadful secrecy impart they *did*." "Yes, he *did* love her;" that is, he loved her at that time, or loved her once, or formerly; implying that he perhaps does not love her now. They are frequently joined with a negative; as, "I wished him success, but *did* not help him." They are also of frequent and almost necessary use in interrogative sentences; as, "*Did* I complain?" "*Do* I not love you?" "*Did* she speak?"—*Do* is likewise often used in the Imperative Mood; as, "Stop him, but *do* not hurt him." "*Do* not read so fast."

Do and *did* also sometimes supply the place of another Verb, instead of repeating that Verb in the same sentence, or in a subsequent one; as, "He loves not plays, as thou *do*st, Anthony." "He does not read so well as she *did*." They are likewise sometimes used superfluously; as, "Sheep *do* eat grass." "They *did* ought to learn to spell."

Let does not only express permission (as, "*Let* the boy run by himself;" that is, permit him) but expresses also praying, exhorting, commanding; as, "Pray *let* me go." "Arise, *Let* us be gone quickly." "John, *Let* it be done this moment without fail."

May and *might* express the possibility or liberty of doing a thing; *can* and *could* the power of doing it; and *must* denotes the necessity of doing it.

Shall and *will* are both signs of the Future Tense; and *will* is likewise the Present Tense of the Indicative Mood of the Verb *To will*; that is, To be willing, To intend, or To be resolved to do a thing; and *will* must always be considered to be one of the persons of this tense when it will bear that construction; except the second person singular, which is *willest* of the Verb *Will*, and *wilt* of the sign of the Future Tense.

There is a great nicety in making a proper use of these auxiliaries *shall* and *will*; which when employed with precision, are clear and elegant; but when confounded and misplaced, frequently become ridiculous.

Shall in the first person simply foretells what is to be done or happen; but in the second and third person, foretells, promises, commands, threatens; as, "*I shall* go;" that is, It is determined or ordained for me to go. "*Thou shalt* go;" that is, It is determined that thou art to go; or, I give thee leave to go;

or

or, I command thee to go; or, I will make thee go. The latter construction is expressed when a strong emphasis is laid upon *shalt* in speaking. *Shall*, when used interrogatively, refers to the will or pleasure of another; as, "Shall I go?" that is, Will you permit me to go? Do you decide for me to go?

Will, in the first person, promises or threatens; as, "I will come if you do wish it." "I will come and beat you, if you behave ill." But if the emphasis is laid strongly upon *will*, then it is the present tense of the Verb *to will*; as, "I will come whether you will or no;" that is, I am resolved to come whether you are willing or not.

It does not seem to be proper to use *Will*, as the sign of the Future Tense, in the first person, singular or plural, before the verb *have*, in any instance.

Will in the second and third persons only foretells; as, "Thou wilt come whether thou willest or no." "It will come by the waggon;" that is, It is determined for it to come by the waggon. But if the emphasis be again laid strongly upon *will*, it implies the Present Tense of the Verb *to will*; as, "He will come;" that is, He is resolved to come: So when *will* is used interrogatively, it depends upon how the accent is laid in speaking, whether it is the sign of the Future Tense; or whether it is the Present Tense of the Verb *to will*. "Will you go?" if the accent is laid upon *go*, *will* is then the sign of the Future Tense; but if laid strongly upon *will*, it imports, Are you willing to go? or, Have you an intention of going?

Should and *would* are similar in their construction to *shall* and *will*, and require almost as much nicety in their application: they are both signs of the Subjunctive Mood: *Should* is likewise a defective Verb, used only in the Present Tense, and signifies *ought*; as, "I should go;" that is, I ought to go, or, It is my business or duty to go. "If I should go;" that is, If it happen that I go. *Should*, with an *if* after it, foretells conditionally; as, "I should go to-morrow perhaps, if I receive a letter in the morning." "I should have gone yesterday, had the messenger arrived." In the second and third persons, promises and implies a command conditionally; as, "Thou shouldst go, if thou wouldst." "He should go, if I should order him." *Should* order is the Imperfect Tense of the Subjunctive Mood.

Would

Would is not only the sign of the Subjunctive Mood, but is also the Preter-perfect Tense of the Verb *to will*. "It *would* be a good thing if all men were honest." "I *would* do it;" that is, It was my will, or resolution, to do it. "What *wouldest* thou with us?" that is, What dost thou wish to do with us? "What dost thou wish to have of us?" "If you *would* not that he bring you hither;" that is, If you should not wish for him to bring you hither.

Irregular Verbs.

All regular Verbs form the Preter-perfect Tense and the Participle of the Preter-perfect Tense, by the addition of *ed*; or *d* only, when the Verb ends in *e*; as, *turn, turned; love, loved*. The Verbs that vary from this rule, either in the Preter-perfect Tense, or in the Participle of the Preter-perfect Tense, are termed Irregular.

Almost all the Irregular Verbs in English are Monosyllables, unless compounded.

All our Regular Verbs are, from quickness of Pronunciation, subject to contraction, by leaving out the *e* in the last syllable of the Preter-perfect tense and Participle; as, *loved, turned*, are frequently contracted in pronunciation to *lov'd* and *turn'd*. Hence arises an apparent irregularity in certain verbs, which for more easy pronunciation terminate in *t* instead of *'d*; as *mixt* for *mix'd*, *dwellt* for *dwell'd*, *slept* for *sleep'd*, *left* for *leav'd*, &c. Thus the first class of Irregulars is of those that become so by contraction; and in many of them the regular form as well as the contracted form is used.

Irregu-

I. *Irregulars by Contraction.*

Snatch	—	snatcht for snatch'd	—	also snatched
Check	—	checkt for check'd	—	also checked
Snap	—	snapt for snap'd	—	also snapped
Mix	—	mixt for mix'd	—	also mixed
Dwell	—	dwelt for dwell'd	—	also dwelled
Pass	—	past for pass'd	—	also passed
Deal	—	dealt for deal'd	—	also dealt
Dream	—	dreamt for dream'd	—	also dreamed
Mean	—	meant for mean'd	—	also meant
Smell	—	smelt for smell'd	—	also smelled
Gird	—	girt for gird'd	—	also girded
Bend	—	bent for bend'd	—	also bended
Spend	—	spent for spend'd	—	also spent
Build	—	built for build'd	—	also builded
Gild	—	gilt for gild'd	—	also gilded
Bereave	—	bereft for bereav'd	—	also bereaved
Lose	—	lost for los'd		
Lend	—	lent for lend'd		
Send	—	sent for send'd		
Rend	—	rent for rend'd		
Have	—	had for hav'd		
Make	—	made for mak'd		
Flee	—	fled for flee'd		
Shoe	—	shod for shoed		

Others

Others in the Preter-perfect Tense and Participle vary a little from the Present Tense, by shortening the diphthong, or changing the *d* into *t*; as,

Feel	—	felt <i>for</i> feel'd
Sleep	—	slept <i>for</i> sleep'd
Leave	—	left <i>for</i> leav'd
Creep	—	crept <i>for</i> creep'd
Keep	—	kept <i>for</i> keep'd
Sweep	—	swept <i>for</i> sweep'd
Weep	—	wept <i>for</i> weep'd
Lead	—	led <i>for</i> lead'd
Sweat	—	swet <i>for</i> sweat'd
Meet	—	met <i>for</i> meet'd
Bleed	—	bled <i>for</i> bleed'd
Breed	—	bred <i>for</i> breed'd
Feed	—	fed <i>for</i> feed'd
Speed	—	sped <i>for</i> speed'd

The following, beside the contraction, change also the vowel :

Sell	—	fold <i>for</i> fell'd
Tell	—	told <i>for</i> tell'd
Stand	—	stood <i>for</i> stand'd
Clothe	—	clad <i>for</i> cloth'd — <i>also</i> clothed
Dare	—	durst <i>for</i> dar'd — <i>also</i> dared

Others

Others have the Present, the Preter-perfect, and the Participle of the Preter-perfect, all alike, without any variation, though many of these have the Participle regular, and some also the Preter-perfect tense; as,

Cost, Cut, Hit, Hurt, Let, Put, Rent, Rid, Set,
Shed, Shut, Spread, Shred.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter-perfect.</i>	<i>Partic. Preter-perfect.</i>
Beat,	beat,	Beat, or beaten.
Burst,	burst,	burst, or bursten.
Cast,	cast,	cast, or casted.
Heat,	heat, or heated,	heat, or heated.
Knit,	knit, or knitted,	knit, or knitted.
Lift,	lift, or lifted,	lift, or lifted.
Light,	lit, or lighted,	lit, or lighted.
Quit,	quit, or quitted,	quit, or quitted.
Read,	read, or redd,	read, or redd.
Split,	split, or splitted,	split, or splitted.
Thrust,	thrust, or thrusted,	thrust, or thrusted.
Wet,	wet, or wetted,	wet, or wetted.

II. *Irregulars in ght.*

The Irregulars of the second class end in *ght*, both in the Preter-perfect Tense and in the Parti-

E

ciple

ciple of the Preter-perfect Tense ; and change the vowel or diphthong into *au* or *ou* ; as,

Bring, brought. Fight, fought. Seek, sought.
Buy, bought. Teach, taught. Beseech, besought.
Catch, caught. Think, thought. Work, wrought.

But some of these retain likewise the regular form ; as,

Catch, caught. Teach, taught.
Beseech, beseeched. Work, worked.

III. *Irregulars in en.*

The Irregulars of the third class form the Preter-perfect Tense by altering the vowel or diphthong of the Present ; as, *fall, fell* ; *shake, shook* ; &c. and form the Participle of the Preter-perfect Tense by adding *en* to the original termination ; as, *fall, fallen* ; &c. and many of them likewise change the vowel or diphthong ; as, *break, broken*, &c.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter-perfect.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
Fall,	fell,	fallen.
Shake,	shook,	shaken.
Forfake,	forfook,	forfaken.
Awake,	{ awoke, or awaked, }	[awaked.]

Present.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter-perfect.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
Take,	took,	taken.
Eat,	ate,	eaten.
See,	saw,	seen.
Climb,	{ clomb, or climbed, }	climbed.
Drive,	drove,	driven.
Ride,	rode,	ridden.
Rise,	rose,	risen.
Shine,	shone, or shined,	shined.
Strive,	strove,	striven.
Smite,	smote,	smitten.
Stride,	strode,	stridden.
Strive,	strove, or strived,	striven, or strived.
Thrive,	throve, or thrived,	thriven.
Write,	wrote,	written, or writ.
Strike,	struck,	{ stricken, or strucken, or struck.
Bid,	bade,	bidden.
Give,	gave,	given.
Sit,	sat,	sitten, or sat.
Spit,	spat,	spitten, or spit.
Dig,	dug,	[digged.]
Lie,	lay,	lien, or lain.
Hold,	held,	holden
Do,	did,	done (that is, doen).

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter-perfect.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
Go,	—	gone.
Be,	—	been.
Blow,	blew,	blown; <i>for</i> blowen.
Crow,	crew,	[crowed.]
Grow,	grew,	grown.
Know,	knew,	known.
Throw,	threw,	thrown.
Draw,	drew,	drawn.
Slay,	flew,	slain.
Get,	gat, <i>or</i> got,	gotten.
Help,	helped,	holpen, <i>or</i> helped.
Melt,	melted,	molten, <i>or</i> melted.
Swell,	swelled,	swollen, <i>or</i> swelled.
Bear,	bare, <i>or</i> bore,	born.
Break,	brake, <i>or</i> broke,	broken.
Cleave,	clave, <i>or</i> clove,	cloven, <i>or</i> cleft.
Speak,	spake, <i>or</i> spoke,	spoken.
Swear,	sware, <i>or</i> swore,	sworn.
Tear,	tare, <i>or</i> tore,	torn.
Wear,	ware, <i>or</i> wore,	worn.
Heave,	hove, <i>or</i> heaved,	hoven, <i>or</i> heaved.
Shear,	shore, <i>or</i> sheared,	shorn, <i>or</i> sheared.
Steal,	stole,	stolen, <i>or</i> stohn.
Tread,	trode,	trodden.
Weave,	wove,	woven.

Present.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter-perfect.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
Freeze,	froze,	frozen.
Seethe,	sod, or seethed,	sodden.
Bite,	bit,	bitten.
Chide,	chid,	chidden.
Hide,	hid,	hidden.
Slide,	slid,	slidden.
Abide,	abode,	—
Choose,	chose,	chosen.
Fly,	flew,	flown.

The following are Irregular only in the Participle, and that without changing the vowel; but the regular form is likewise used in all of them, and perhaps not improperly; except *lade* and *rive*, which do not admit of the regular form in the Participle, but only *laden* and *riven*.

Bake, baken.	Owe, owen.
Fold, folden.	Rive, riven
Grave, graven.	Saw, fawn.
Hew, hewen, or hewn.	Shape, shapen.
Lade, laden.	Shave, shaven.
Load, loaden	Shew, shewn.
Mow, mown.	Show, shown.

Sow, fown.
 Straw, strown.
 Strew, strown.
 Show, shown.
 Wash, wathen.
 Wax, waxen.
 Wreath, wreathen.
 Writhe, writhen.

Some Irregular Verbs only change the vowels for both the Preter-perfect Tense and Participle, and have now (most of them) dropped the termination *en* in the Participle, which they formerly had:

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter-perfect Tense.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
Begin,	began,	begun.
Cling,	clang, or clung,	clung.
Drink,	drank,	drunk, or drunken.
Fling,	flung,	flung.
Ring,	rang, or rung,	rung.
Shrink,	shrank, or shrunk,	shrunk.
Sing,	sang, or sung,	sung.
Sink,	sank, or sunk,	sunk.
Sling,	slang, or slung,	slung.
Slink,	slunk,	slunk.

Spin

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter-perfect.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
Spin,	span, or spun,	spun.
Spring,	sprang, or sprung,	sprung.
Sting,	stung,	stung.
Stink,	stank, or stunk,	stunk.
String,	strung,	strung.
Swim,	swam, or swum,	swum.
Swing,	swung,	swung.
Wring,	wrung,	wrung.
Bind,	bound,	bound, or bounden.
Find,	found,	found.
Grind,	ground,	ground.
Wind,	wound,	wound.
Hang,	hung, or hanged,	hung, or hanged.
Shoot,	shot,	shot, or shotten.
Stick,	stuck,	stuck.
Come,	came,	come.
Run,	ran,	run.
Win,	won,	won.

To the Irregular Verbs are to be added the Defective; which are not only for the most part Irregular, but are also wanting in some of their parts. They are in use only in some Moods and Tenses; and in some of them the different tenses

are parts of different Defective Verbs, having the same signification.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Preter-perfect.</i>	<i>Partic. Pres.</i>	<i>Partic. Pret. perf.</i>
Am,	was,	being,	been.
Can,	could.		
Go,	went,	going,	gone,
May,	might.		
Must,			
Quothe,	quoth.		
Shall,	should.		
Weet, wit, or wot,	} wot.		
Will,			
Wis,	wist.		

V. ADVERB.

Adverbs are the necessary attendants upon Verbs, and also upon Adjectives, and other Adverbs, as Adjectives are upon Substantives; and thence is derived their name, as being frequently *added to Verbs*, in order to express in a more particular manner the meaning or intention of the Verb, or to give it more or less force or strength of expression; as,
“ We

“ We are going *now*.” “ *There* is a book.” “ John rides *well*.” “ William runs *swiftly*.”

Adverbs in English admit of no variation, or are indeclinable; except some few of them, which have the degrees of comparison; as, *often, oftener, oftenest; soon, sooner, soonest; well, better, best, &c.*

An Adverb is sometimes joined to another Adverb, to increase or diminish its signification; as, *very much; very little; much too little; not very prudently.*

VI. PREPOSITION.

A Preposition (from the Latin word *Præpositus*, Put before) is so called, because it is *put before* the word to which it is applied, in order to connect it with other words, and to shew its relation to those words; as, “ He bought it *with* money.” “ I went *to* London, and arrived *at* his house *in* good time *before* dinner; *from* whence I came away *by* moonlight.”

Prepositions are also prefixed to words in such manner as to become a part of them; and such words are

are called *compound words*; as, an *outgoing*; to *overcome*; to *undervalue*, &c.

VII. CONJUNCTION.

The Conjunction (from the Latin word *conjungo*, To join together) is the part of speech that connects or *joins together* words or sentences, so as out of two or more sentences to make one. Thus, “ You, *and* I, *and* Peter, rode to London,” is one sentence made up of these three by the conjunction *and* twice employed. Again, “ You *and* I rode to London, *but* Peter staid at home,” is one sentence made up of three by the Conjunctions *and* and *but*; both of which equally connect the sentences; but the latter expresses an opposition in the sense.

 The first is therefore called a *Conjunction Copulative*; the other a *Conjunction Disjunctive*.

The use of *Copulative Conjunctions* is to connect, or to continue, the sentence, by expressing an addition *and*; a supposition, or condition, *if*, *as*; a cause, *because*; a motive, *that*; an inference, *therefore*, &c.

The use of *Disjunctive Conjunctions* is to connect, and to continue the sentence; but withal to express Opposition of meaning in different degrees; as, *or*, *but*, *than*, *although*, *unless*, &c.

VIII.

VIII. INTERJECTION.

Interjections so called (from the Latin word *interjicio*, to throw in between) because they are *thrown in between* the parts of a sentence, without making any alteration in the construction of it, are a kind of Natural sounds, to express some emotion or affection of the speaker; as, *ah! oh! fie! alas! &c.* X

 SYNTAX.

In Grammar, the Construction of a Sentence, or the *placing* the words which compose a sentence *in proper order*, is called Syntax, from the Greek word *Συνταγμα* (*suntasso*) to place together in order.

The construction of sentences consists chiefly in the *agreement* of words with one another, and in the *government*, or influence, which some parts of speech have over others.

One word is said to *agree* with another, when it is in like Case, Number, Gender, or Person.

One word is said to *govern* another, when it requireth the other to be in some case or mood.

A Verb

A Verb *agrees* with its Nominative Case, in number and person ; as, “ The Master speaks, but ye regard not.” — In order to find out the Nominative Case, ask the question *Who?* or *What?* with the Verb ; as, “ *Who speaks?*” and the word that answereth to the question is the Nominative Case to the Verb ; as, “ *The Master speaks.*”

Note, That sometimes an Infinitive Mood, or a Sentence, is the Nominative Case to a Verb, and sometimes is the Substantive to an Adjective ; as, “ *To rise early in the Morning* is very wholesome.”

Two or more Nominative Cases singular have a Verb in the plural number to agree with them ; as, “ Cain and Abel *were* brothers ; *they were* the sons of Adam and Eve.” And if these Nominative Cases singular are of different persons, the Verb plural shall agree with that of the first person in preference to those of the second and third ; and with the Nominative Case of the second person, in preference to that of the third ; as, “ He, Thou, and I, *are* in safety :” “ You and he *shared* it between you.”

A Noun

A Noun of multitude (or signifying many ; as, A People, The Assembly, &c.) may sometimes have a Verb in the Plural number to agree with it ; as, “ It is *a People* that *have* erred in their hearts.” “ *The Assembly* of the wicked *have* inclosed me.”

The Nominative case likewise comes after the Verb, when it is a Neuter or Passive Verb : as, “ A Calf *becomes* in time a Cow.” “ Milton and Shakespeare *are called* Poets.” “ Honey *is thought* wholesome.”

But the Substantive that comes after a Verb Active or Transitive is in the Accusative Case, and answers to the question *Whom ?* or, *What ?* as, “ Alexander conquered *the Persians*.” “ William reads *his Book*.” Here the action of the Verb passes over upon the Noun following, which must therefore be in the Accusative case, as it appears plainly when it is expressed by the Pronoun, which alone in English has a proper termination for that Case ; as, “ Alexander conquered *them*.” And thus the Verb Active or Transitive is said to govern the Accusative Case.

A Verb that follows another Verb is always in the Infinitive Mood ; as, “ Boys love *to play*.”

When

When two Substantives come together, one of them must be in the Genitive Case; as, “*Milton’s Poems,*” or “*The Poems of Milton.*” Except when the second substantive is added to express and explain the former more fully; as, “*Paul the Apostle:*” “*John the Coachman:*” — when they are both in the same case.

Sometimes the Genitive case is expressed alone; the other Noun Substantive, which occasions this Genitive case, being understood; as, “*When you come to St. Paul’s, turn to the right.*” The word “*Church,*” being understood. —

The Adjective and the Participle agree with the Substantive they belong to, in gender, number, and case: as, “*Johnson was a learned man, and had many good friends.*”

In English it is usually the Order in which the words follow one another that determines the Cases in Nouns, the Nominative generally going before the Verb, and the Accusative following the Verb active; as, “*Alexander conquered the Persians.*” But the Pronoun, having a proper form for each of those cases, is sometimes, when it is in the Accusative case, placed before the Verb, and sometimes when it is in the Nominative case, is placed after the Verb; as, “*Whom ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you.*” And the Nominative Case is sometimes placed after a Verb Neuter; as, “*Upon thy right hand did stand the Queen.*” “*On a sudden appeared the King.*” And always when the Verb is accompanied with the Adverb *there*; as, “*There was a man.*”

The

The Pronoun Relative agrees with its Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person ; and the word that answers to the question *Who ?* or *What ?* with the Verb, is the Antecedent ; as, “ *The man is wise who speaketh little.*”

A sentence becomes sometimes an Antecedent instead of a Noun or Nominative case ; as, “ *I went to him as soon as possible ; which was the civillest thing I could do.*”

The Relative is often understood, or omitted ; as, “ *The man I love ;*” that is, “ *whom I love.*”

A part of a sentence is sometimes formed with a Participle in such manner as to be independent of the rest of it ; as, “ *The doors being shut,* he began to speak.” This is called the *case absolute*, or, *absolved* from any dependence upon or connexion with the rest of the words in the sentence.

The Infinitive Mood is often made absolute, or used independently of the rest of the sentence ; as, “ *To confess the truth,* I was in fault.” “ *To begin with the first,* he is a man of great learning,” &c.

The Participle is likewise frequently made absolute in the same manner ; as, “ *This, generally speaking,* is the consequence.”

Two *Negatives* in English destroy one another, or become equal to an *affirmative*; as, “*Nor* did they *not* perceive the situation in which they were.” “He did *not* give *nothing* to her.”

Adverbs govern no cases, but *Prepositions* do.

Some *Conjunctions* govern the Subjunctive Mood; such as, *if, though, unless, except, whether, &c.* as, “*If he be* a learned man.” “*Though she be* handsome, *unless* at the same time *she be* good, she will not be esteemed.”

Interjections make no alteration in the construction of the sentence.



THE END.